



Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann  
Tipperary County Council

# Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023 – 2029

## Appendix 6: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT AND DRAFT DETERMINATION

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# Section 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report and Determination has been prepared in support of the Stage 1 Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the **Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023 - 2029** ("the Plan") in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Core Strategy of the **Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (TCDP)**, its strategic policies and objectives. This Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing TCDP. As such, the proposed Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the TCDP and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those contained within the aforementioned county plan. The TCDP has been subject to a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process, and the resulting Consolidated Natura Impact Report and Appropriate Assessment Conclusion Statement is set out in Volume 5, and may be viewed here: <https://www.tipperarycoco.ie/cdp>.

In carrying out AA screening and in preparing this report, the Council takes into account the matters specified under Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and it will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process for example:

- AA Screening Report for any Proposed Material Alterations, at adoption of the Plan.
- Written submissions made during the Plan preparation process; and
- Ongoing advice on AA from the Council's agents.

This Stage 1 AA process and AA Screening Report and a Natura Impact Determination was prepared to accompany the Draft Plan on public display.

## 1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European Sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites).

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European Site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

## 1.3 Approach

The AA process is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature<sup>1</sup> was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

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<sup>1</sup> Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.

In addition to being informed by these reports, the AA Screening Report was also informed by the Draft Plan and accompanying SEA Environmental Report, and the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 and associated SEA Environmental Reports and AA Natura Impact Reports.

This Stage 1 AA process and AA Screening Report and a Natura Impact Determination was prepared to accompany the Draft Plan on public display. It is determined that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>2</sup>. Any submissions to the Draft Plan and this AA Screening Report and Natura Impact Determination will be considered before the adoption of the Plan and Final AA Determination.

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Plan comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European Sites within 15 km of the Plan with identification of potential pathway links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15 km from the Plan;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European Sites with identification of potential pathways from the Plan; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

There are four main stages in the AA process as follows:

**Stage One: Screening**

The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European Site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

**Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment**

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European Site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of European Sites, then the process may end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

**Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions**

The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European Site.

**Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain**

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any potential significant adverse effects to the integrity of European Sites by identifying possible sources for effect early in the plan-making process and avoiding such effects. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse effects on the site(s) remain. If potential effects on European Sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

The assessment of potential effects on European Sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor<sup>3</sup> model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance. Receptors are considered as the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European Site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether potential direct, indirect and cumulative significant effects could arise from the Plan.

The AA exercise is being undertaken taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

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<sup>2</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

<sup>3</sup> Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- "Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission Environment DG, 2002;
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000; and
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

This evaluation has been made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

## Section 2 Description of the Plan

The Plan is a local land use plan, and strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of the District Town of Roscrea over the six-year period 2023-2029, prepared in accordance with the Core Strategy and strategic polices and objectives of the TCDP.

The Plan comprises a Written Statement with maps and appendices.

The written statement is set out in 9 chapters as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Planning and Development Strategy
3. Town Centre Strategy
4. Economic Development Strategy
5. Sustainable Communities
6. Transport and Connectivity
7. Recognising our Local Heritage
8. Infrastructure, Energy and Utilities
9. Landuse Zoning Framework

The appendices are set out as follows:

1. Serviced Land Assessment
2. Active Travel Plan
3. Regeneration Sites
4. Town Centre First Plan (to be attached when available)
5. Consolidated Strategic Environmental Assessment
6. Consolidated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
7. Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and Determination

Maps are set out as follows:

- Map A: Land use Zoning Objectives  
Map B: Built Heritage and Natural Heritage

This LAP has been prepared to underpin the Core Strategy of the TCDP and its Core Ambition to deliver 'Vibrant, Living Towns driving the Regional and Local Economy'. 10 Strategic Objectives each comply with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs), and are reflected in the Roscrea local spatial planning framework outlined.



The vision of the TCDP presented underpins the Vision Statement for Tipperary as set out in the Corporate Plan 2020 – 2024: Tipperary - A vibrant place where people can live, visit and work in a competitive and resilient economy, a sustainable environment and an inclusive and active community”.

Roscrea is a medium sized town of 5,446 persons located in the northeast of the county. The plan boundary for Roscrea is outlined in the Core Strategy of the TCDP and remains unchanged. The Plan extent is outlined in Map 2.1 below:



Figure 1: Roscrea Plan Boundary

## Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any potential significant effects to European Sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “conservation objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European Sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European Site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

- For SACs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and
- For SPAs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat<sup>4</sup> or species<sup>5</sup> at that site have been considered.

### 3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed a conclusion to be made that, in the absence of significant hydrological links, the characteristics of the Plan will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. The assessment process also considers hydrogeological processes and possible effects to ground water with respect to ground water sensitive habitats and species.

Details of European Sites that occur within 15 km of the Plan are provided in Table 3.1 and mapped on Figure 3.2. Details of European Sites that occur outside the 15 km buffer zone, but which are downstream are also provided in Table 3.1. European Sites and Rivers and Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3.3. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) have been considered by the AA screening assessment. Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the most up to date, as follows.

List of National Parks and Wildlife Service Conservation Objective documents
NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC [IE0000412] Version 1.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Sharavogue Bog SAC [IE0000585] Version 1.
NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC [IE0000934] Version 1.
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lisduff Fen SAC [IE0002147] Version 1.
NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 1.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.

<sup>4</sup> Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

<sup>5</sup> The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.



NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Island Fen SAC [IE0002236] Version 1.
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Coolrain Bog SAC [IE0002332] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Knockacoller Bog SAC [IE0002333] Version 1.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Redwood Bog SAC [IE0002353] Version 1.
NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 9.
NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [IE0004086] Version 9.
NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 9.
NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Dovegrove Callows SPA [IE0004137] Version 9.
NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA [IE0004160] Version 9.
NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Nore SPA [IE0004233] Version 9.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Plan against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

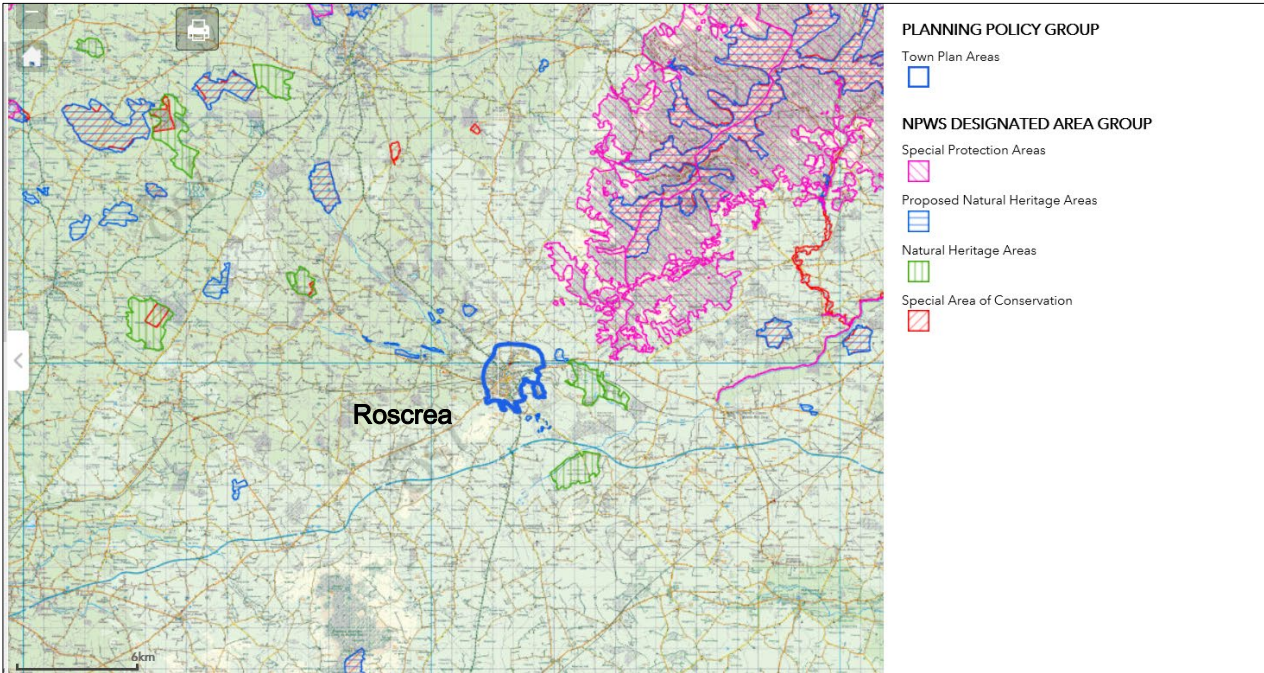
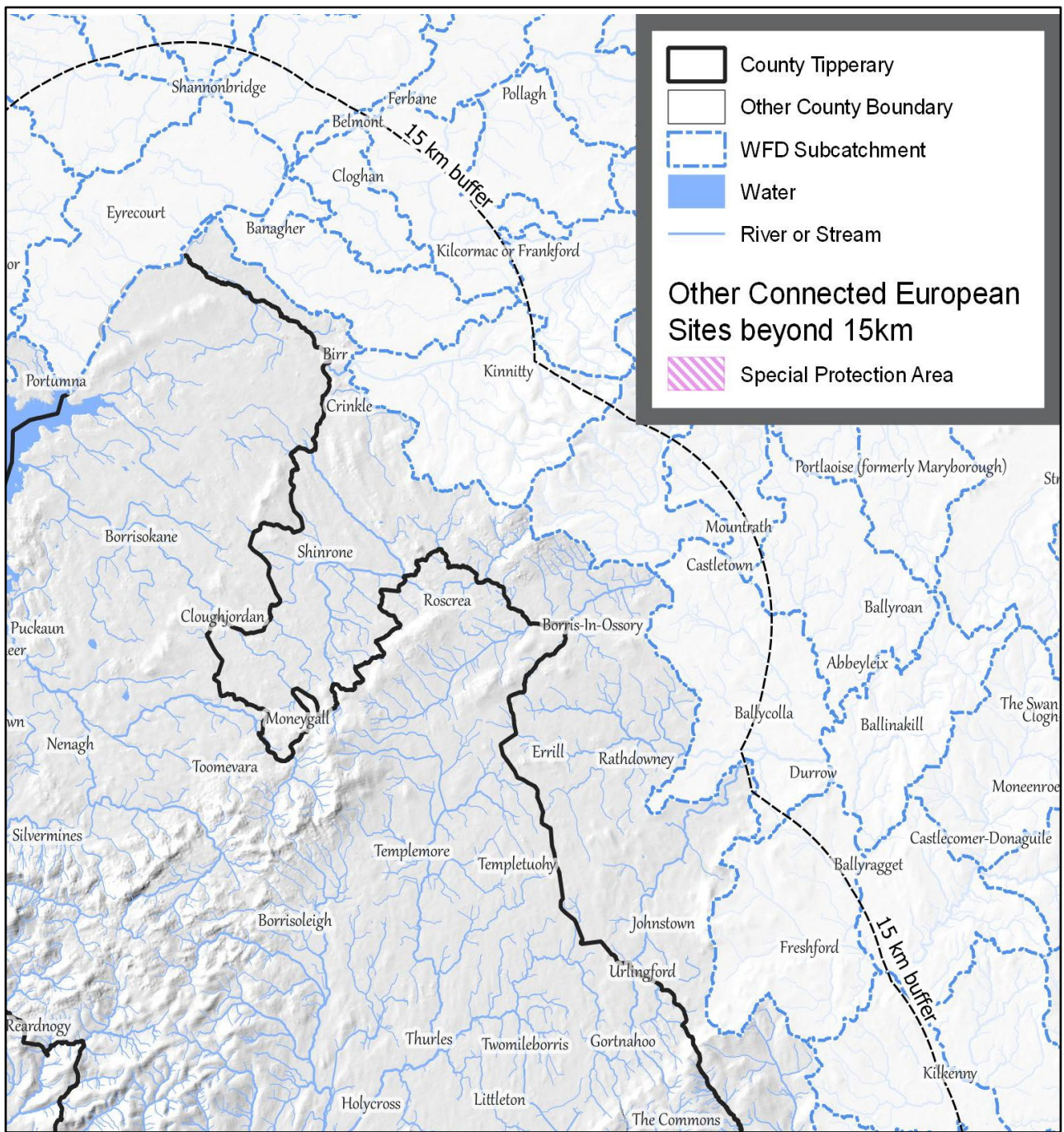


Figure 3.1: European Sites illustrated relative to Roscrea Plan Boundary





**Figure 3.2 European Sites hydrologically linked to Roscrea**

## **3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening**

### **3.3.1 Is the Plan Necessary to the Management of European Sites?**

The overarching objective of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future development of Roscrea town. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites.

### **3.3.2 Elements of the Plan with Potential to Give Rise to Effects**

The Plan provides a framework for the sustainable development of Roscrea. Plan elements that could potentially the integrity of European Sites include:

- Provisions (such as those relating to: low-carbon society and climate action; settlement; housing; community; town centre and placemaking; enterprise and employment; tourism; renewable energy and bio-economy; environment and natural assets; built heritage; green and blue infrastructure; and water and energy utilities) that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, tourism and recreational developments.

The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area; however, these will also need to be carefully considered. All Plan provisions are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European Sites identified. The assessment considers the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified, potential effects are assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

### **3.3.3 Screening of Sites**

Table 3.1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European Sites considering information provided above, including Appendix I. Sites are screened based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- The existence of potential for pathways for significant effects, such as hydrological links, Plan proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Council's administrative boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential significant effects that may arise from the Plan.

**Table 3.1: Screening of European sites for potential significant effects**

This table lists any of the European sites and their respective Qualifying Features<sup>6</sup> that were identified to occur within the plan boundary, within 15 km of a buffer of the plan boundary, and with hydrological connections beyond 15k m of the plan boundary (if any) – arranged by distance from the plan boundary. Any potential effects arising from the proposed Plan are identified, using the source-pathway-receptor model, and compared against the Qualifying Features<sup>6</sup> and current threats and pressures of each European site in view of their conservation objectives (listed in Appendix 1). These factors are combined to form an assessment of any identified pathways for potential significant effects or in-combination effects as a result of the implementation of the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature <sup>Error!</sup> <small>Bookmark not defined.</small>	Potential Effects (assessed against Appendix 1)	Potential for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	3.20	Hen harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) [A082]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000412	Slieve Bloom	6.27	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new</p>	No	No

<sup>6</sup> Term used here to encompass both Qualifying Interests (habitats or species for which SACs are designated for), and Special Conservation Interests (bird species for which SPAs are designated for)

	Mountains SAC		[4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0]	<p>development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004233	River Nore SPA	8.37	Kingfisher ( <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ) [A229]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have</p>	No	No

				pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.		
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	9.01	Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	10.13	Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Alkaline fens [7230], Geyer`s whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

				<p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002236	Island Fen SAC	10.35	<p>Alkaline fens [7230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]</p>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	10.53	<p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]</p>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p>	No	No



				<p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	13.15	<p>Desmoulin`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016], Estuaries [1130], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], European dry heaths [4030], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Hydrophilous tall herb</p>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a ‘District Town’. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

			<p>fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Reefs [1170], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]</p>			
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	13.48	<p>European dry heaths [4030], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]</p>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for</p>	No	No

				potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.		
002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	14.68	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	No	No

				<p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	<p>Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	<p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179],</p>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p>	No	No

			Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038]	<p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Alkaline fens [7230], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject</p>	No	No

				<p>to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion <i>davallianae</i> [7210], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0]	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax</i>	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p>	No	No

			<i>carbo</i> ) [A017], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061]	<p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>		
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) [1349], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Coastal lagoons [1150], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Qualifying Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No

			and Baltic coasts [1230], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Reefs [1170], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Estuaries [1130]			
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Hydrologically connected beyond 15km	Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Shoveler ( <i>Anas dlypeata</i> ) [A056], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Scaup ( <i>Aythya marila</i> ) [A062], Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Light-bellied Brent	<p>The proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea has been prepared in conformance with the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2022, in order to guide at the local level, new development in Roscrea Town and to enable sustainable and compact growth of the settlement as a 'District Town'. The proposed Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town in line with the Core Strategy and Population growth targets as set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.</p> <p>The proposed Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Roscrea Local Area Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (which has undergone Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process and the findings of which are provided in a Natura Impact Statement that accompanies the 2022-2028 Plan).</p> <p>The proposed Plan does not introduce any functional or policy changes to those already considered in the current Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. In addition, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites introduced by the proposed Plan that were not already considered by the Stage 2 AA undertaken for the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>This proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea was considered with respect to the above stated and the known threats and pressures related to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site. In consideration of the above, there are no additional sources for effects on European sites identified resulting from the proposed Local Area Plan for the District Town of Roscrea that have pathways for potential significant effects to this European Site. As there are no additional sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No



			Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052]		
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### **3.4 Other Plans and Programmes**

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to significantly affect European Sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European Sites. These plans / programmes / strategies were considered throughout the assessment.

The Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework 2018 (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction up to 2040. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSE 2020 for the Southern Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the Plan.

As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional Policy Objectives, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSE for the Southern Region. The Plan may, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as Master Plans that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, Policy Objectives, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects within the Plan area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Plan, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level.

Additional information on the relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix II.

### 3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The effects that could arise from the Plan have been examined in the context of several factors that could potentially significantly affect the Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests of any European Site, in line with their Conservation Objectives. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for AA, it is concluded that the Plan:

*“Having regard to the content of the Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023-2029 and consideration of the potential for significant impacts arising from its implementation which may have the potential to significantly affect any European site; with regard to their Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives, it was determined as part of the Screening for Appropriate Assessment on the basis of the findings of the report for Appropriate Assessment Screening, that there is no likelihood of significant effects on European sites from the Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023-2029. This decision has been informed by analysis prepared Tipperary Council with mentoring and ecological expertise provided by CAAS Ltd, in addition to the Roscrea Issues Paper and other material pertinent to the European Sites held by the Council.*

*It was also determined as part of this screening that there was no potential for effects or in-combination effects on European sites as a result of the implementation of the Plan.*

*In conclusion, in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and Section 177U of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 (as amended), taking into account all matters relevant it has been determined that, on the basis of objective information available at this stage, that there is no likelihood of significant effects on European sites from the Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023-2029, individually or in combination with other plans or projects.*

*A final AA determination will be made in relation the Draft Plan, having consideration to any proposed material amendments and before adoption takes place. This determination will take into account any other documents prepared and submitted during the plan preparation process (Including the proposed Town Centre First Plan for Roscrea, Appendix 4), and any written submissions made on the draft plan and associated documents while they are on public display.”*

An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority is provided below.



Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann  
Tipperary County Council

**Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination**  
**under**  
**Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended,**  
**for the**  
**Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023-2029**

In order to comply with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, this determination has been made by Tipperary County Council relating to the assessment for potential for the Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan 2023-2029 to have effects on European Sites in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

The process of screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) began at an early stage in the drafting of the Plan. The screening process assessed whether the emerging Draft Plan had the potential to have effects on the Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests of any European Site in view of each sites' Conservation Objectives, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The information on the potential for significant effects on European Sites arising from the Draft Plan has been taken into account, and presented in the form of a Screening for Appropriate Assessment Report, (this information will be placed on public display in the report alongside the emerging Draft Plan).

The determination was made by the Council that Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required - as the Roscrea Local Area Plan will express and detail the integrated approach required to deliver the broader direction and objectives set out in adopted policies, objectives, and plans within the existing Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028. As such, the proposed Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the policies and objectives set out in the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 – and does not set out to introduce any alterations or additions to those contained within the aforementioned County Plan. The Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 has been subject to a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment process.

Therefore, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is not required for the Draft Roscrea Local Area Plan. The undersigned, having carefully considered the information referred to above agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented above. The undersigned hereby determines, pursuant to Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive that it could be determined, on the basis of objective information, that there is no likelihood of significant effects on European sites arising as a result of the implementation of the Draft Plan, individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

Signatory: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

15/02/2023

## Section 4 Conclusion

The Plan is a local land use plan and a strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of the District Town of Roscrea over the six-year period 2023-2029, prepared in accordance with the Core Strategy and strategic policies and objectives of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 – 2028. The Draft Plan seeks to consolidate the growth of the existing town, in line with the Core Strategy and population growth targets as set out in the County Development Plan and other national and regional plans and programmes.

Having regard to the content of the Draft Plan and consideration of the potential for significant impacts arising from its implementation which may have the potential to significantly affect any European site; with regard to their Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives, it was determined as part of the Screening for Appropriate Assessment on the basis of the findings of the report for Appropriate Assessment Screening, that there is no likelihood of significant effects on European sites from the Draft Plan. It is also determined as part of this screening that there was no potential for effects or in-combination effects on European sites as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

In conclusion, in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and Section 177U of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 (as amended), taking into account all matters relevant, including the provisions of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 it has been determined that, on the basis of objective information available at this stage, that there is no likelihood of significant effects on European sites from the Draft Plan, individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

A final AA determination will be made in relation the Draft Plan, having consideration to any proposed amendments and before adoption takes place. This determination will take into account any other documents prepared and submitted during the plan preparation process and any written submissions made on the draft plan and associated documents while they are on public display.

## Appendix I Background information on European sites

As labelled – this information is almost always included in the appendix for our assessments – as this information is standard and often quite lengthy. It provides more details as to the threats and pressures for each European site.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510]	F03.01, A03.03, K03.04, G05.01, J02.04.01, A04.01, J02.05, A08, A04.03, A04.02.05, J02.01, J02.05.02, C01.03.02, B02.02, A07, A03, B06, G01, A10.01, J02.11, D01.01	Hunting, abandonment or lack of mowing, predation, trampling, overuse, flooding, intensive grazing, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non intensive mixed animal grazing, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modifying structures of inland water courses, mechanical removal of peat, forestry clearance, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, mowing or cutting of grassland, grazing in forests or woodland, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	B02.02, J01.01, J02.15, G01.03.02, H05.01, I01, G01.02, A04.03, G05.01, K02.01, C01, B02	Forestry clearance, burning down, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, off-road motorized driving, garbage and solid waste, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, species composition change (succession), mining and quarrying, forest and plantation management & use
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.15, B02.02, I02, J01.01, A08	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry clearance, problematic native species, burning down, fertilisation
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], European dry heaths [4030]	A10, G01.02, G01.04.01, H05.01, F03.02.02, G02.09	Restructuring agricultural land holding, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mountaineering & rock climbing, garbage and solid waste, taking from nest (e.g. falcons), wildlife watching
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Geyer`s whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220]	C01, A04.03, A02.01, J02.10, A07, X, A08, E03.03, E05, E03.01	Mining and quarrying, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, agricultural intensification, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, no threats or pressures, fertilisation, disposal of inert materials, storage of materials, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Estuaries [1130], White-clawed crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ) [1092], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260], Alluvial	J02.12.02, F02.01.02, A04.01.01, F01.01, F02.03, E02, C01.03, F02, K01.01, C01.01.01, A02.01,	Dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, netting, intensive cattle grazing, intensive fish farming, intensification, leisure fishing, industrial or commercial areas, peat extraction, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, erosion, sand and gravel quarries, agricultural intensification, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, port areas, water abstractions from surface waters, forest replanting (native trees), forest and plantation management & use, changes in abiotic conditions, human induced changes in hydraulic

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Desmoulin's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> ) [1016], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Reefs [1170], Twaite shad ( <i>Alosa fallax</i> ) [1103], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Nore Pearl Mussel ( <i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i> ) [1990], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Killarney fern ( <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> ) [1421], European dry heaths [4030], Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430]	A10.01, D03.01, J02.06, B02.01.01, B02, M01, J02, B05, J02.02.01, B07, H01, I01, J03.02.01, J02.05.02	conditions, use of fertilizers (forestry), dredging or removal of limnic sediments, forestry activities not referred to above, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, reduction in migration or migration barriers, modifying structures of inland water courses
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ) [1095], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> ) [6410], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) [1349], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) [1096], Coastal lagoons [1150], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> ) [1029], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Reefs [1170], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Estuaries [1130]	J02.01.01, G01.01, K02.03, F01, D01.01, A08, F03.01, J02.01.02, E01, I01, E03, H04, J02.10, B, C01.01.02, A04, F02.03, C01.03.01, J02.12.01	Polderisation, nautical sports, eutrophication (natural), marine and freshwater aquaculture, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fertilisation, hunting, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, urbanised areas, human habitation, invasive non-native species, discharges, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, silviculture, forestry, removal of beach materials, grazing, leisure fishing, hand cutting of peat, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages
002236	Island Fen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	A04.01, J01.01, C01, K02.01, A04.03, D01, F03.01, X	Intensive grazing, burning down, mining and quarrying, species composition change (succession), abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, roads, paths and railroads, hunting, no threats or pressures
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240], Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Alkaline fens [7230],	A04.02.05, A10.01, D01.01, K02.01, M01.02, A08, D03.01.02, A04.01, K02.03, B02.01.01,	Non intensive mixed animal grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, species composition change (succession), droughts and less precipitations, fertilisation, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, intensive grazing, eutrophication (natural), forest replanting (native trees), management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0]	J02.10, H01.08, G01, J02.01.03, C01, I01, I02, M01.01, J02, H01, G02.09, M01.03	household sewage and waste waters, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, mining and quarrying, invasive non-native species, problematic native species, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), wildlife watching, flooding and rising precipitations
002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	J02.05, H05.01, C01.03.02, J02.15, J02.01, I01, B, J01.01	Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, garbage and solid waste, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry, burning down
002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	A04.02.03, J01.01, C01, K02, J02.15	Non intensive horse grazing, burning down, mining and quarrying, biocenotic evolution, succession, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	A01, C01.03, J01, X, D01.02, D01.01	Cultivation, peat extraction, fire and fire suppression, no threats or pressures, roads, motorways, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) [A061]	F02.03, G01.01, A08, F03.01	Leisure fishing, nautical sports, fertilisation, hunting
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Scaup ( <i>Aythya marila</i> ) [A062], Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) [A164], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A674], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052]	F01, A08, D03.02, G01.01, E01, E03, E02	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, shipping lanes, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, discharges, industrial or commercial areas
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-headed Gull	A04, A08, A03, D01.01, F03.01, F02.03, E01.03	Grazing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, hunting, leisure fishing, dispersed habitation



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<i>(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)</i> [A179], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140]		
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) [A050], Corncrake ( <i>Crex crex</i> ) [A122], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Whooper Swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ) [A038]	E01, F03.01, A04, F02.03, D01.05, D01.01, G01.02, G01.01, A08, A03, A04.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting, grazing, leisure fishing, bridge, viaduct, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> ) [A395]	A08	Fertilisation
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	Hen harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) [A082]	E01.03, A04, B, D01.02, C01.03, D01.01	Dispersed habitation, grazing, silviculture, forestry, roads, motorways, peat extraction, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
004233	River Nore SPA	Kingfisher ( <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ) [A229]	D03.01, X, J02.01	Port areas, no threats or pressures, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general

## Appendix II Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone assessment

This is a second appendix list of the Qualifying Interests considered by the assessment, including summaries of the current threats and sensitivities to each Qualifying Interest

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1013]	Geyer's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> )	The main pressures facing this species are associated with abandonment of land, and both under-grazing and overgrazing by livestock.	A06, A09, A10, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1016]	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> )	The main pressures are associated with natural succession resulting in species composition change and drying out of the habitat.	A07, A10, L01, L02	Abandonment of management/use of other agricultural and agroforestry systems (all except grassland), extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
[1029]	Freshwater Pearl Mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> )	The pressures facing this species come from a wide variety of sources (e.g. pollution from urban wastewater, development activities, farming and forestry), often quite removed from the species' habitat. Flow changes, caused by land drainage are also a significant pressure facing the species.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D02, F12, F28, F31, F33	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, other modification of hydrological conditions for residential or recreational development, abstraction of ground and surface waters (including marine) for public water supply and recreational use	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1092]	White-clawed Crayfish ( <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> )	The main pressures facing this species is related to the non-indigenous crayfish species (NICS) and Crayfish Plaque, a waterborne disease specific to freshwater crayfish.	I01, I05	Invasive alien species of union concern, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
[1095]	Sea Lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )	Most of the pressures on Sea Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure, reduction of prey populations due to overharvesting, drainage and the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers. Changes in rainfall	A19, A20, A31, D02, G01, N01, N02, N03, Xo	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development,

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		due to climate change is also considered a significant pressure on the species.		of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, threats and pressures from outside the member state	trampling from recreational activity.
[1096]	Brook Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> )	Most of the pressures on Brook Lampreys are associated with drainage for agriculture, the use of both natural and synthetic fertilisers, tree removal. Infrastructure related to hydropower along with pollution to ground and surface water and the discharge of waste water are also considered pressures.	A19, A20, A31, B09, D02, F11, F12, N01, N02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1099]	River Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	The main pressures on River Lampreys are associated with hydropower infrastructure and changes in rainfall due to climate change. The use of synthetic and natural fertilisers, drainage and also infrastructure related to shipping are also considered to be pressures on the species.	A19, A20, A31, D02, E03, N01, N02, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
[1103]	Twaite Shad ( <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> )	There are a number of pressures related to this species, mainly relating to pollution, alteration of flow patterns, and habitat disturbance/	A19, A20, D02, E03, G01, G06, G12, I02, N01, N03	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging), marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[1106]	Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )	Known pressures include exploitation at sea in commercial fisheries, interceptor fisheries in coastal waters, aquaculture and predation. In addition, the negative influence of climate change on prey structure as well as alterations in habitat and water quality are also pressures on the species.	A25, A26, B23, D02, F12, F28, G11, G19, G20, I02, J01, K05, L06, N01	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, hydropower (dams, weirs, run-off-the-river), including infrastructure, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development, illegal harvesting, collecting and taking, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, abstraction of water, flow	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				diversion, dams and other modifications of hydrological conditions for freshwater aquaculture, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), physical alteration of water bodies, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	
[1110]	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	No significant pressures were identified acting on this habitat.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1130]	Estuaries	Most of the pressures on estuaries come from various sources of pollution, including domestic wastewater, agriculture and marine aquaculture. Alien invasive species such as the naturalised Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ) are also recognised as a significant pressure	A28, F20, G16, I02, XU	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), unknown pressure	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster ( <i>Magallana gigas</i> ).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1150]	Coastal lagoons	Several high-ranking pressures were identified acting on this habitat: eutrophication, modification of hydrological flow, and drainage. Other pressures noted include erosion and silting up, accumulation of seaweed, and sedimentation from peat related to turf cutting and/or forestry.	C12, J02, K02, K04, L01, L03, N04	Extraction activities generating marine pollution, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), accumulation of organic material, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
[1160]	Large shallow inlets and bays	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species.	A28, B23, F20, G01, G16, I02	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				and disturbance of species, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> )	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				(including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1349]	Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	Pressures on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
[1355]	Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, undergrazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[1421]	Killarney Fern ( <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> )	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Land use management and direct impacts.
[3260]	Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation ( <i>Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion</i> )	The majority of pressures on this habitat are caused by damage through hydrological and morphological change, eutrophication and other water pollution.	A25, A26, B23, C05, F11, F12, F13, K01, K04, K05	Agricultural activities generating point source pollution to surface or ground waters, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, peat extraction, pollution to surface or ground water due to urban runoffs, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water, plants, contaminated or abandoned industrial sites generating pollution to surface or ground water, abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, modification of hydrological flow, physical alteration of water bodies	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up,	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[5130]	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	The pressures associated with this habitat are associated with overgrazing, erosion and scrub removal.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caeruleae</i> )	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6430]	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the	Pressures on the habitat include invasive species; and agricultural intensification and drainage in the lowlands.	A09, A31, I01, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, drainage for use as agricultural land, invasive alien species of union concern, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	montane to alpine levels				vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6510]	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )	The main pressures associated with this habitat are due to agricultural intensification (fertiliser application) and changes in agricultural practices.	A02, A06, A14, A19, A20	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), livestock farming (without grazing), application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, application of synthetic (mineral) fertilisers on agricultural land	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7110]	Active raised bogs	The main pressures on active raised bog are peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7120]	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	The main pressure on degraded bogs come from peat extraction, drainage, afforestation and burning.	A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7130]	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g. erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7150]	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with impacts on the supporting bog habitats, especially overgrazing, burning, peat extraction, drainage and conversion to forestry.	A09, A11, B01, C05, K02, N01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, drainage, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and ground water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.



EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton ( <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davalliana</i> )	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g. bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g. caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8240]	Limestone pavements	The main pressures facing this habitat are associated with conversion to agricultural land and housing construction, as well as scrub encroachment caused by under-grazing.	A01, A10, C01, F01, I02	Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron ponticum, cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) and beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ) and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[91J0]	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	Pressures facing this habitat are mainly linked to the presence of alien species such as sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) and traveller's joy ( <i>Clematis vitalba</i> ), with overgrazing by deer also posing a pressure to the habitat.	A09, I02, I05	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

### Appendix III Special Conservation Interests of SPAs that have undergone assessment

This is a third appendix consisting of a list of all Special Conservation Interest species of SPAs that have undergone assessment, including their threats and pressures

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A017	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A048	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, changes in abiotic conditions
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications
A054	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A056	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
A061	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A062	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, changes in biotic conditions
A082	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, forest planting on open ground, forest and plantation management & use, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, other ecosystem modifications
A122	Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	A03.01, A04.01, K03.04, M01.03	Intensive mowing or intensification, intensive grazing, predation, flooding and rising precipitations
A137	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, forest planting on open ground, mining and quarrying, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, fire and fire suppression, interspecific faunal relations, changes in biotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A141	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution
A143	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A164	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, marine and freshwater aquaculture, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, renewable abiotic energy use, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, other ecosystem modifications, changes in abiotic conditions
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, roads, paths and railroads, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, invasive non-native species
A229	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	A11, D01, G01, H01, I01, J02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A395	Greater White-Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	A02, A04, A06, A11, B01, C03, D02, D05, F01, F03, G01, H03, H07, K03, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, annual and perennial non-timber crops, agriculture activities not referred to above, forest planting on open ground, renewable abiotic energy use, utility and service lines, improved access to site, marine and freshwater aquaculture, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, interspecific faunal relations, changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions